

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA h
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
 Their Applications. Leather. Fur. Gelatine.*
 ASS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 19, 1959, No. 70143
 AUTH. : Bekhor, V.; Ondrecek, J.
 TITLE : Treatment of Dyed Leather with Evening-Out
 and Greasing Substances.
 ORIG. PUB. : Kozerstvi, 1959, 2, No 12, 304-307
 ABSTRACT : Discussed is the effect of leather composi-
 tion and its condition on the evenness and
 depth of dyeing. Ion-active substances tend
 to even-out the dyeing. In the solutions con-
 taining Cr^{3+} salts, the anion substances are
 very effective. In such applications the di-
 rect dyes are not changed, while the acidic
 and other dyes change their hue to a certain
 extent. The Czechoslovakian preparation -
 "bil'tan" is recommended. The cation evening-
 *Teaming Materials. Industrial Proteins.
 CARD: 1/2

Country : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Category :

H

Abs. Jour : 44579

Author : Pektor, V.

Institut. :

Title : Current status of Leather Finishing by Dyeing

Orig Pub. : Kozarstvi, 1958, 8, No 11, 300-305

Abstract : No abstract.

Card: 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application. Leather, Fur, Gelatin. Tanning Materials. Industrial Proteins. H-35

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 17979

Author : Pektor, V.; Ondracek, J.

Inst : Not given

Title : Experiment of Manufacturing White Leather

Orig Pub : Kozatstvi, 1957, 7, No 10, 287-293; No 11, 306-311

Abstract : Presented is the description of tanning methods and finishing processes, and of characteristics of manufactured white leather. The finishing steps in tanning of the already tanned chrome leather with the use of bleaching syntanes (I) are the most suitable materials in the manufacture of white shoe leather top material. The best results were obtained in the finishing steps of tanning with I "irgatan RBL" and "bilton lll5" - the

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239830006-9
CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application. Leather, Fur, Gelatin. Tanning Materials. Industrial Proteins. H-35

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 17979

products of condensation of dioxydiphenyl sulphone with formaldehyde. Tanning, utilizing only I, is employed only for the reptile skins. Tanning with sulfochlorides of the paraffine hydrocarbons (C₂₈ - C₃₀) results in a white, elastic, soft, light-resistant, greasy to the touch, but high absorptive leather that resembles suede. White leather obtained on the sulfochloride tanning is often finished with Cr salts. White leather obtained from the molamine tanning has a smooth right side surface, soft, compact to the touch, and light-resistant. It is usable for the manufacture of shoe tops and for production of velures and leather "nubuks". The combined tanning, chrome-molamine is practical. Tanning with zirconium salts (basic sulfate or zirconium oxychloride)

Card 2/3

PEKTER V.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products H-55
and Their Applications. Leather. Fur.
Gelatin. Tanning Materials. Indus-
trial Proteins.

Abstr Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1959, 10522.

Author : Pekter, V., Ondracek, J.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Basic Principles of Leather Dyeing.

Orig Pub: Kazarstvi, 1957, No 8, 225-231.

Abstract: Properties are described in the field of applic-
ation of the basic synthetic dyo groups: anionic,
cationic, water insoluble, and forming on fibers.
Effects are studied of different factors (tem-
perature, time, bath concentration, etc.) on
staining: a) of chrome calfskin, cowskin, kid-
skin, and pigskin with mixtures of acid and

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247

PEKTOR, V.

"How to affect dyed leather by leveling agents and liquor oils."

KOZARSTVI, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 8, No. 12, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (E AI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1957.

Unclassified.

PEKTOR, Vladimir

Czechoslovakia/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Leather. Fur. Gelatin. Tanning Agents. Technical Proteins, I-29

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63786

Author: Pektor, Vladimir

Institution: None

Title: Present State and Development Prospects of Leather Finishing

Original

Periodical: Píehled dosavadního a nastin budoucího vyvoje při uprave usní. Kozarství, 1955, 5, No 3, 45-46; Czech

Abstract: Briefly considered are the current methods of leather finishing and dyeing. Future development of finishing methods should be directed toward increase in range of coating dyes, provision of dyes yielding a flexible strong surface layer without disruption in quality of leather fibers; adoption of pigment pastes consisting of finely dispersed pigments in an aqueous medium, having high covering power, brilliancy and color saturation.

Card 1/1

PEKTOR, VLADIMIR

note

J Resin finishes for upper leather. Vladimir Pektor and Ladislav Dvořánek (Leather & Allied Trades Research Inst., Gottwaldov, Czechoslov.). *Kožářství* 6, 87-9 (1956). — A study was made of the elongation at break of 0.1-mm. films of resins sprayed on glass, and the effect of adding other finishing materials. The elongation of a mixt. of Bu methacrylate 83-Bu acrylate 20 (I) was lowered by adding more than 15% of a casein finish (II); 30% II produced embrittlement. Addn. of a casein-wax mixt. (III) had less effect. Elongation increases with temp. I is stable to ultraviolet. The elongation of pure polyethacrylate resin film (IV) is over 1000%, compared to 600% for I, but drops to 448 and 178%, resp., on adding 10 and 20% II. IV is less temp.-sensitive than I. A mixt. of polymethacrylate 91-dibutyl phthalate 10 (V) has elongation exceeding 1100%; the elongation is less affected by II and III, and in contrast to I and IV the elongation decreases with increase in temp. The elongations of I and V are adversely affected by adding more than 45% and 28%, resp., of a mixt. contg. TiO₂ 40, casein 52%. Formulas are given for finishing different types of leather. — L. Masner

SOCHA, Josef; BASNAK, Vlastimil; SLAMA, Josef; BURIANEK, Ludevit; KREMR, Milan; HRABOVSKY, Vaclav; MICHAEL, Radil, inz.; ONDRACEK, Jaroslav; PEKTOR, Vladimir, inz.

Conference of the Czechoslovak Scientific Technical Society on the present conditions and outlook for development of the tanning industry. Kozarstvi 12 no.12:371-373 D '62.

1. N.p.Svit, Otrokovice (for Socha, Basnak).
2. N.p. Svit, Gottwaldov (for Slama).
3. N.p. Kozeluzne, Bosany (for Buriansk).
4. Vyzkumny ustav kozedelny, Otrokovice (for Kremer, Hrabovsky, Michael, Ondracek and Pektor).

PEKTOR, Vladimir

Fourth Seminar on Leather Finishing. Kozarstvi 13 no.9:
272-274 S-'63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav kozedelny, Otrokovice.

PEKTOR, Vladimir

New method of leather evaluation from the viewpoint of
price formation. Kozarstvi 14 no. 3: 69-71 Mr '64.

1. Leather Research Institute, Otrokovice.

PEKTOR, VLADIMIR

180
700
Sodium Bisulfate in the salting of calfskins. Vladimir Pektor and Vladimir Navrátil (Leather & Allied Trades Research Inst., Gottwaldov, Czech.). *Kožářství* 6, 149-51, (1958).—Calfskins were salted with 25, 50, and 75% of NaCl contg. 3% NaHSO₄ (I). I prevents the appearance of red, violet, and normal salt stains. More than 85% but less than 90% of NaCl may be used. Calfskins, cured for 80, 90, and 180 days were evaluated. The yield and quality of leathers are not impaired. The toxicity of I was studied (cf. C.A. 49, 93103). A gelatin made from skins cured with 1% I contains 130-80 p.p.m. P; from normal skins 20-200 p.p.m. P, the chief source of P being the CaO used in lining, which contains up to 800 p.p.m. P. L. Masner

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Leather. Fur. H-35
Gelatine. Tanning Agents. Industrial
Proteins.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 80012.

Author : Pektor, V., Ondracek, J.

Inst : ~~Not given.~~

Title : The Manufacture of Leather from Swine Hides for
Footwear Uppers.

Orig Pub: Veda a vyzk. v prumyslu kozedeln., 1956, 1, 71-96.

Abstract: The peculiarities of a swine hide were studied
by topographical sections. The rump part is
more dense and durable than the other parts.
The distribution of fat is not uniform — the
largest accumulation is in paws, the least in
the rump. A fat content was determined accord-
ing to the fatty acids content of the soaps which

Card 1/3

PEKTOR-V

✓ Patent-leather production. Vladimír Pektor (Leather and Allied Trades Research Inst., Gottwaldov, Czech.). Kožářství 3, 149-50(1955).—A description. Cr tannage is done so as to produce a compact, dense grain. Fats are removed from the surface with gasoline before applying the varnish. L. Masner

PEKTOR, V.

CZECH

The finishing of pig upper leather. Vladimír Pektor.
(Leather & Plastics Research Inst., Gottwaldov, Czech.).
Czechoslov. Patent 1, 9-10(2/51).—The casein-based pig-
ments are not suitable. The surface film of leather must
not break after 1000 flexes, after drying 72 hrs. at 70° and
conditioned 2 hrs. at 65% relative humidity, or after 48 hrs.
at -10°. First coating of wet leather pasted on glass
plates before drying is recommended. Only synthetic dis-
persions of acrylates and methacrylates are suitable. The
hot-pressing temp. must not exceed 90°. I. Maier.

PEKTOR V.

CZECH

The influence of chrome salts on the precipitation of proteins by formaldehyde. Vladimir Pektor and Marie Karasová (Leather & Plastics Research Inst., Gottwaldov, Czech.). *Textiles*, 4:1951, 1, 118-19, 131-4(1951). - The fixation of protein-based coatings on chrome leather by HCHO and the influence of CrCl₃ and Cr(OAc)₃ of 10, 20, 30, and 40% basicities have been studied. The procedure was to measure the vol. of ppt. after centrifugation, when HCHO and CrCl₃ or Cr(OAc)₃ were added to the protein soln. Two, 2, and 3% solns. of casein, egg albumin, and blood albumin have been studied. The optimum concn. of HCHO is 10%. The best results have been obtained by CrCl₃ of 30% basicity in amt. corresponding to 5 g. Cr₂O₃ per 1% of protein soln. The soln. of CrCl₃ must not contain free strong neutral salts. The Cr(OAc)₃ is much less effective. With HCHO alone, the max. efficiency was attained (with 10% soln. of casein) with 73% HCHO on a dry casein basis. With CrCl₃ (30% basicity) the max. effect is obtained with 21% HCHO on a dry casein basis. Lowering the basicity reduces the fixation considerably; increasing the basicity (to 40%) is without influence. The influence of CrCl₃ on the fixation of egg albumin is less pronounced. The max. is with 21% HCHO and 40% basic CrCl₃. The fixation of blood albumin attains its max. with 44% HCHO and 40% basic CrCl₃.
L. Masner

PEKTOR, VLADIMIR

CZECH

✓ The comparison of quality of lightly chromed hide powders of European origin. Vladimír Pektor and Marie Sládková (Leather & Allied Trades Research Inst., Gottwaldov, Czech.). *Českoslov. kožářství* 2, 12-14 (1952). — Three batches of Czechoslovakian hide powders compared favorably with Freiberg hide powders. Post-war Freiberg, lightly chromed hide powder is notably higher in Cr_2O_3 than is the war sample. Results of analyses of 5 tanning materials with Czechoslovakian, German, and French prechromed hide powders are given. L. Masner.

PEKTOR, V.

CZECH

The evaluation of quality of aniline dyes for the leather industry. Vladimír Pektor and Michael Radd (Leather & Allied Trades Research Inst., Gottwaldov, Czech.). *Československá kůže* 2, 51-2 (1952). The following tests for dyes are recommended: soly. at 20 and 50°, dyeing test, light-, acid-, and alkali-fastness, and the spreading test of powder dye on a wet filter paper. The dyeing tests are being made on both on full-grain and on aniline leathers, and also after smudging. A table of results of 14 Czechoslovakian dyes is given.

PEKAR, V.

CZECH

The neutralization of chrome-tanned leather. Vlastislav Pekar and Jaroslav Ondrášek (Leather & Allied Trade Research Inst., Gottwaldov, Czech.). *Československá leather* 2, 83-84(1952).—pH of the grain of neutralized leather should be 5.0-5.2 and in the middle of a fresh cut of leather 4.6-4.8. Neutralization by Na_2CO_3 , Na_2SO_4 , NaH_2PO_4 , NaH_2PO_4 , and Na_2HPO_4 cannot be recommended, as the pH of their solns. is too high. The pH of solns. of NaHSO_4 and Na_2SO_4 is too low. Mixts. of salts have been worked out. 90-5% of Na_2SO_4 and 10-5% NaHSO_4 , or 45% Na_2CO_3 and 55% NaHSO_4 are recommended. To these mixts. 20 and 50% of Na phthalate have been added. The neutralization of chrome side upper leather has been studied. The shrinkage temp. of leather in glycerol before and after neutralization, the pH of the bath at once, and after 10 min. and at the end of the neutralization have been controlled. The mixt. with 20% Na phthalate gave best results. L. Masner.

PEKTOR, Valdimir

CZECH

New methods for the finishing of leather. Valdimir Pektor (Leather & Allied Trades Research Inst., Prague, Czech.). *Ceskoslov. kozmetika* 3, 165-6, 177-80 (1953).—A review of current practice of pasting leather, applying resin dispersions, and infrared drying of finishes on side upper leather. Energy consumption data are given for infrared drying. The most advantageous wave lengths are 10,000-13,000 Å. L. Masner

PEKTOR, VLADIMIR^T

CZECH

✓ The production of a lightly chromed hide powder for the analysis of tannins. Vladimír Pektor and Michael Radil (Leather & Allied Trades Research Inst., Gottwaldov, Czech.). *Kožářství* 4, 70(1954).—Data on the latest standard batch are given. L. Musner.

PEKTOR, VLADIMIR

U. S. S. R.

Production of book-binding leather and its control.

Vladimir Pektor (Leather & Allied Trades Research Inst., Gostumakovo, Czech.). *Kozlovskii* 4, 117-20, 130 (1934).--
 Book-binding leathers (I) are classified as parchments, vegetable, and white-tanned. Especially durable I were produced and tested by the H_2O_2 test (Burton, C.A. 38, 6991). Most stable vegetable-tanned I are made by sumac; least stable by valonia, sulfited quebracho, spruce, and myrtan exts.; relatively stable by oak, chestnut, and mimosa exts. Sumac I were also stable to the gas-chamber test (Frey and Beebe, C.A. 34, 2934). Different kinds of leather were tested. Most stable are calf, steer, hog, and goat skins. The skins are well soaked, unhaired by painting, then limed, bated, and tanned with sumac. The leather is dyed by natural or by Neolan-type dyes, and dried below 30°. Protective action of salts (Cheshire, C.A. 40, 6802) was also tested. The best results were obtained with 10% KCl soln. The results with ultraviolet light are not directly comparable with sunning. Old book-binding parchments were analyzed. A parchment of the year 1395 contained 2.3 fats, 47.0 hide substance, 4.8 H_2O -sol. matter, and 2.4% ash (1.4% CaO). pH of the aq. ext. was 3.0. Parchment of the year 1439 contained 2.2, 82.5, 3.6, and 2.3 (1.3)% of the above constituents. L. Masag.

29

The analysis and evaluation of casein finishing pigments.
 Vladimír Jelinek. (Praha: Expil. Inst.). Tech. Hlída
 Kodelská 23, 167 72(1948) -- For evaluating the use of
 casein-pigment finishes in tanneries, P. det. the water
 content by distg. the pigment with xylene, the content of
 the diluents immiscible with water by the usual distn. of the
 aq. suspension, the NH₄ content by distg. the pigment
 with an excess of NaOH, the inorg. pigments by ashing
 the specimen, the contents of Cl, H₂SO₄, org. pigments,
 algin by dissolving the specimen in HCl, the content of
 albuminoids, waxes, gums, oils, and binders from the resi-
 due insol. in HCl. In addn. he det. the sp. gr. with a
 pycnometer, viscosity by the Fisher method, covering
 power, stability in acid solns., and the active acidity.
 Frank Maresh

ASO-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1948-1950

1951-1952

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2989-2990

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2995-2996

2997-2998

2999-3000

PEKUN'KIN, V.T.

Vibration grab bucket for taxing apart and stacking piles of
round lumber. Der. prom. 13 no.6:26-27 Je '64. (MIRA 17:6)

PEKUB, Y. P.

Hornblende from hornblende andesite from the village of Velyatino
in Transcarpathia. Min.sbor. no.5:347-352 '51. (MLBA 9:12)

1. Gosuniversitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov.
(Transcarpathia--Andesites) (Transcarpathia--Hornblende)

PEKUN, YU. F.

PEKUN, YU. F. - "Mineralogical Investigation fo Bentonite Clays of the Western Oblast's of the Ukraine SSR." Min of Higher Education USSR, L'vov State U ineni Ivan Franko, L'vov 1955 (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Geological-Mineralogical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

PEKUN, Yuriy Filippovich; GAZER, S.L., redaktor; SARANYUK, T.V., tekhnicheskii
redaktor

[Mineralogy of bentonite clays of the western Ukrainian provinces]
Mineralogiia bentonitovykh glin zapadnykh oblastei USSR. [L'vov]
Izd-vo L'vovskogo univ., 1956. 114 p. (MLRA 9:10)
(Ukraine--Bentonite)

GILLER, Ya.L.; PEKUN, Yu.F.

First All-Union Conference on the X-ray Study of Minerals,
held in Kiev, September 25-29, 1959. Min.sbor. no.14:475-476
'60. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov.
(Geology--Congresses)

PEKUN'KIN, V.T.

Mechanical waste unloader.prom. 11 no.5:22-23 My '62.
(Loading and unloading Equipment and supplies) (MIRA 15:5)

PERUN'KIN, V.T.

Apparatus for remote control measurement of temperature and humidity
in drying kilns. Der.prom. 9 no.12:20-22 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Permskiy domostroitel'nyy kombinat.
(Lumber--Drying) (Remote control)

PEKUN'KIN, V.T.

Modernized CK-66 barker. Der. prom. 15 no.1:23-24 Ja '66.
(MIRA 19:1)

PEKUN'KIN, V.T., inzh.

Suggestions made by efficiency promoters of the Perm Housing
Construction Combine. Der.prom. 9 no.9:26-27 S '60.
(MIRA 13:9)
(Building--Technical innovations)

PEKUR, D.I.

SHANDALOV, D.A., fel'dsher (Talass); DROZD, V.I., fel'dsher (Minskaya oblast'); PEKUR, M.I., fel'dsher (Krasnodarskiy kray); SHTANCHAYEV, S.TS., pomoshchnik epidemiologa (Kokchetav)

Notes on the article by Feldsher B.N.Tishkov on "Intravenous injections with detached needle." Fel'd. i akush. no.12:36-39 D '54. (MLRA 8:2)

(INJECTIONS

intravenous with detached needle, discussion)

PEKUR, N.K., inzh.

Level indicator in Nevastov-Moskalev units. Masl.-zhir.prom. 26
no.5:45 My '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Sovkhoz-zavod "Elit."
(Essences and essential oils) (Level indicators)

PEKUR, V., kapitan 3-go ranga

Even we are against a pattern. Kozn. Vooruzh. Sil 46 no. 14:67-68
J1 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

PEKURARU, T.

Universal cutting heads. Stan. 1 instr. 29 no.7:35-36 J1 '58.
(Machine tools--Attachments) (MIRA 11:9)

PECHUK, L.M., kand.med.nauk; PEKUROVSKIY, Ye.M.

Changes in the correlation of protein fractions of the blood serum under the influence of tuberculin in pulmonary tuberculosis in children. Probl. tub. no.8:56-62'62. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Iz detskoy kliniki Kiyevskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza imeni F.G.Manovskogo (dir. A.S.Mamolat) i Boyarskogo detskogo tuberkuleznogo sanatoriya "Barvinok" glavnyy vrach D.M.Bukhalo).

(BLOOD PROTEINS) (TUBERCULOSIS)
(TUBERCULIN)

PEKUS-SAKHNOVSKIY, D.N., inzh.

Studying the stability of reinforced concrete bars under
the prolonged action of a load. Stroi.konstr. no.1:120-134
'65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nykh
konstruktsiy Gosstroya SSSR, Kiyev.

PEKUS-SAKHNOVSKIY, D.N., inzh.

Experimental investigation of the bearing capacity of centrally
compressed flexible reinforced concrete props during the prolonged
action of a load. Stroi.konstr. no.2:98-108 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nykh konstruktsiy
Gostroya SSSR, Kiev.

ACC NR: AP7005051

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/012/3606/3612

AUTHOR: Iglitsyn, M. I.; Pel', E. G.; Pervova, L. Ya.; Fistul', V. I.

ORG: State Scientific Research and Design Institute of the Rare Metal Industry, Moscow (Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut redkometallicheskoy promyshlennosti)

TITLE: Instability of an electron-hole plasma in a semiconductor, due to the non-linearity of the volt-ampere characteristics

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 12, 1966, 3606-3612

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor plasma, semiconductor carrier, volt ampere characteristic, plasma instability, carrier density, semiconductor conductivity

ABSTRACT: The conditions for the occurrence of instability in a solid-state plasma are derived theoretically and the conclusions of the theory are checked experimentally with measurements on p-type germanium single crystals doped with gold and antimony. The tests consisted of determining the volt-ampere characteristics and plots of the hole density and hole-capture cross section against the field. The results show that in a crystal in which the electron and hole components of the conductivity are non-linear (as a result, for example, of the dependence of the recombination cross section on the electric field) oscillations of the conductivity occur. This type of instability has a resonant character. The theoretical calculations yield formulas for the oscillation frequency and for the critical field. The experimentally measured

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7005851

period of the oscillations and of the critical field for a germanium crystal doped with gold agreed with the calculated values. The electronic component of the conductivity in such a crystal is shown to have a negative differential resistance. The instability is connected with nonlinearity of the volt-ampere characteristics, and has a resonant character. The authors thank A. Ya. Shul'man, O. V. Konstantinov, V. I. Perel', and D. G. Andrianov for a discussion of the results. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 15 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 13Jun66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 003

Cord 2/2

L 09343-77 (1)/111.3/11.11/11.11 111(c) 11/11

ACC NO: 1111111111

SOURCE CODE: UR/0100/00/000/005/0001/0382

AUTHOR: Tol', E. G.

ORG: Tashkent State University im. V. I. Lenin (Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Dependence of the lifetime on the minority carriers in long diodes on the injection level

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 3, 1966, 81-82

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor carrier, pn junction, silicon semiconductor, volt ampere characteristic, carrier lifetime, minority carrier

ABSTRACT: To determine the relation between the lifetime of the minority carrier in a diode and the appearance of a negative-resistance section on the volt-ampere characteristic, the author determined the lifetime in long silicon diodes with S-shaped volt-ampere characteristic, made of gold-doped n-type silicon. The resistivity of the base after compensation was 50 - 300 ohm-cm. The p-n junction was produced by fusing-in an aluminum wire, and the base contact by fusing-in gold with antimony. The resultant p⁺-n-n⁺ structure had a base thickness from 10 to 100 μ. The lifetime of the minority carriers was determined by applying a voltage pulse (400 nsec) in the forward direction, followed immediately (within 5 nsec) by an inverse pulse (100 nsec), and observing the transient in a stroboscopic oscilloscope. The results show that the lifetime of the holes (minority carriers) remains constant on the negative-resistance

Card 1/2

L 09343-57

ACC NR: AF6028310

section and has no bearing on the occurrence of a negative-resistance section on the volt-ampere characteristic. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 16Jul64/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001

Cont 2/2

PEL, Vladimir

A mounting system by means of which disruptive discharges in
neon tubes are averted. Elektroenergija 15 no.12:22-23 P '64.

PELACH, A.; HALKO, J.

Perforation of the interventricular septum in myocardial infarct. Bratisl. lek. listy 2 no.12:723-732 '63

1. Interne oddelenie Vojenskej nemocnice v Bratislave;
veduci: MUDr. A.Pelach.

*

FELACH, Alexander, Lt Col, Dr, Bratislava Military Hospital

Author of article "Our Experiences with Ulcerous Diseases," dealing
with the treatment of ulcers among army personnel.
VZL, Oct 54)

SO: Sum. 436, 30 March 1955

PELAGECHA, Dar'ya Il'inichna [Pelagecha, D.I.], Geroy sotsialisti-
cheskogo truda, zvenevaya; LITVIN, S.G. [Litvin, S.H., kand.
scl'khoz. nauk, otv. red.; MUSNIK, N.I., red.; ZELENKOVA, Ye.Ye.
[Zelenkova, YE.IU.], tekhn. red.

[Friendly team; a sketch as told to I.O.Kornilenko] Druzhba
lanka; literaturnyi zapys I.O.Kornienka. Kyiv, 1961. 41 p.
(Tovarystvo dlia poshyrennia politychnykh i naukovykh znan'
Ukrains'koi RSR. Ser.5, no.15) (MIRA 15:1)

1. Kolkhoz imeni Stalina Chernobil'skogo rayona, Kiyevskoy ob-
lasti (for Pelagecha).

(Ukraine--Agriculture)

PELAGESHA, V., inzh.

Cast-iron baffle plates for KV-3 boilers. Rech. transp. 19 no.12:42-
43 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(Boilers, Marine—Safety appliances)

KANDRAC, M.; FELAK, Z.

~~.....~~
Determination of pregnandiol in so-called pregnandiol test. Cas. lek.
cesk. 92 no.28:785-786 10 July 1953. (CLML 25:1)

1. Of the Third Internal Clinic (Head--Prof. J. Charvat, M.D.), Prague.

KANDRAC, M.; MARESOVA, Z.; PELAK, Z.; KOPRIVOVA, A.

Hepatopathy, cholecystopathy and 17-ketosteroids elimination by urine. Vnitr. lek., Brno 1 no.7:498-506 July 55.

1. Z III. vnitřní kliniky KU v Praze, přednosta Akademik Josef Charvat. Praha II-499, Státní fakultní nemocnice.

(URINE

17-ketosteroids in liver & gallbladder dis.)

(LIVER, diseases

urinary excretion of 17-ketosteroids.)

(GALLBLADDER, diseases

urinary excretion of 17-ketosteroids.)

SISTEN, J.; PELAK, V.

Re-suscitation of newborn infants in the labor department.
Česk. gynek. 29 s. 1974-1977. M.

1. III. gyn.-pr. klin. fak. lek. Karlovvy University v
Praze (prednosta prof. dr. R. Jelen, Praha).

GASTEV, N.S.; PELAKHOVA, Ye.N.

The influence of light and nitrogen compounds on the alkaloid content of
belladonna. Agrobiologiya '53, No.1, 94-5. (MLRA 6:2)
(CA 47 no.22:12531 '53)

1. Pyatigorsk Pharm. Inst.

PELANEK, V.

Juraj Bartos' Zaklady upravnicke elektrotechniky (Fundamentals of Electrical Engineering in Ore and Coal Preparation); a book review.

P. 32. (ELEKTROTECHNIK) (Praha, Czechoslovakia) Vol. 13, no. 1, Jan. 1958

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5, May 1958

FELANEK, V.

Electric equipment of coal preparation plants.

p. 327 (Elektrotechnik) Vol. 12, no. 10, Oct. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SC: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, Jan. 1958

PELANT, I., inz., C.Sc.

Special railways. Zel dop tech 9 no.7:211-215 '61.

PELANT, I.

Study of the movement of rail vehicles by means of electromechanical analogy.
p. 262

ZELEZNICNI DOPRAVA A TECHNIKA. (Ministerstvo dopravy) Praha, Czechoslovakia.
Vol. 7, no. 9, 1959

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Uncl.

PELANT, Ivo, inz.

Modern undercarriage, a product of research. Doprava
no. 5:333-340 '64.

PELANT, V. HOSEK, K.

Industrial explosives of Czechoslovak origin. p. 194.

(Rudy. Vol. 5, no. 6, June 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

Pelant, Vojtech

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and
Their Application - Explosives, Pyrotechnic
Compositions. Chemical Protection Means.

H-21

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 9180

Author : Pelant Vojtech, Hosek Karel

Inst : -

Title : Czechoslovak Industrial Explosives.

Orig Pub : Rudy, 1957, No 6, 194-200

Abstract : A classification of industrial explosives is given and
their properties are described. A survey is made of indus-
trial nitroglycerin, ammonium nitrate and trotyl explosi-
ves, used in Czechoslovakia. Tables are included in which
their properties and forms of packaging are listed.
Ways of further development of the industry of explosives
are set forth.

Card 1/1

ZAGORSKI, Wladyslaw, doc. dr. med; GLOWINSKI, Zygmunt; OSIECKI, Tadeusz;
PELASA, Jerzy

Thromboelastographic tests in patients operated on for
cholelithiasis. Pol. tyg. lek. 20 no.7:245-248 15 Feb.

1. Z I Kliniki Chirurgicznej i Centralnego Szpitala Pielęgnacyjno-
Wojakowej Akademii Medycznej (kierownik: doc. dr. med. Wladyslaw
Zagorski).

PELAU, T

TECHNOLOGY

PERIODICAL: INDUSTRIA TEXTILA, Vol. 9, no. 11, Nov. 1958

PELAU, T. Influence of the quality of products on the profits of enterprise. p. 402

Monthly List of East European Accessions (FEAT) LC Vol. 8, No. 4
April, 1959, Unclass

PELAU, T.

The advantages of using modern equipment for preparing warp for Raschel knitting machines. p. 58.

INDUSTRIA TEXTILA. (Asociatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor si Technicienilor din Rominia si Misisterul Industriei Udostre) Bucuresti, Rumania. Voll 10, no. 2, Feb. 1959.

Monthly Lists of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 8, Aug. 1959.

Uncl.

PELAU, T., ing.; ZOICA, D.

Determining the width of the calendering for knitwear. Ind
text Rum 13 no.7:276-284 J1 '62.

1. Institutul International de Sudura "Tricoul rosu", Arad.

PELAU, T., ing.

Modernization of equipment and specialization of the mills,
principal factors of the increase of labor productivity.
Ind text Rum 10 no.9:356-362 S '59.

1. Fabrica "Tricoul Rosu," Arad.

PELAU, T.

Automatic electric stopping device in sectional warping machines used for knitting.
p. 156.

INDUSTRIA TEXTILA. (Asociatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor si Tehnicienilor din
Romania si Ministerul Industriei Usoare) Bucuresti, Rumania. Vol. 10, no. 4,
Apr. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) *vol 8* 10, no. 6, Aug. 1959

Uncl.

FELAU, T.

Application of the Prod-Synchronous method in the manufacture of knit goods in the Tricoul Rosu Enterprise in Arad. p. 267. Industria Textila. Bucuresti. Vol. 6, Aug. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC. Vol. 5, No. 3, March 1956.

PELC, A: STIEK, F.

Effect of the salt content of media on the growth of foreign yeasts. p. 374.
Vol 9, no. 9, Oct. 1955. ELETSEZESI IRTAK. Budapest, Hungary.

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol 5, no. 4, April 1956

12. Investigating the methods of purifying lactic acid, by A. Egle and M. Kames (Microbiology, 6, 1967). Agriculture and Industry Vol. IV, No. 2, pp. 20-23, July 1960. A process was elaborated for the manufacture of rubber lactic acid taking into account the existing domestic technical equipment in this field. The purified lactic acid, which contains most of the lactic acid as calcium lactate, is neutralized with lime and an equivalent amount of magnesium sulfate is added. The byproduct that had been formed is removed together with the spent residue by filtering at 60°C. It then is moved very close to the gear, solubility of magnesium lactate. After this the filtrate is evaporated, crystallized, redissolved in hot water, clarified with active carbon and decanted by adding lime milk. The calcium lactate remains in a dissolved state; the magnesium hydroxide is precipitated and removed for further use by dissolving it in sulphuric acid. These steps permit the solubility of this method. Five additional operational phases are required for producing rubber lactic acid by this method as compared to the present preparation of technical lactic acid. However, this increase in the cost of production is amply compensated by the quality of the product, a 50 per cent rubber lactic acid. It is important that the final path coming into contact with pure lactic acid be corrosion resistant. The methyl lactate distilling process is considered the most suitable method for preparing chemically pure lactic acid.	
13. Metallurgical Literature Classification	
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043.551.7 44. The influence of various substances on the quantity of fuel oil at alcoholic fermentation, by J. Hurlay, A. Pele and P. Smith. ("Mezhdunarodnyy zhurnal" — Agriculture and Industry — Vol. IV, No. 9, pp. 25-29, Sept., 1950, 3 figs.). In order to establish how the various albuminous substances influence the quantity of fuel oil produced, alcoholic fermentation experiments were made with yeast in nutrient solutions from molasses, respectively cane sugar. The addition of <i>trucin</i>, produced from cheap raw materials (horn shavings, blood albumin) did not prove economical. Good results were obtained, however, when yeast mixed with water in a 1:1 proportion was subjected to autolysis in a thermostat for 48 hours at 48 C°, and when 0.1 to 2.0 per cent of the sterilized autolysate was added to the mash. Under these conditions the time of fermentation was shortened by 30 to 40 per cent and the production of fuel oil increased by 0.8 per cent. On the basis of the laboratory results, factory experiments were made in the <i>Lipziger Alkohol Factory</i>, where the actual fuel oil yield increased by 25 per cent.																									
ASD 11.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									

**ELEMEZESI IPAR
FOOD INDUSTRY**

VOL. V.—1951

No. 4. Feb.

A. Peto, O Boyer
and M. Kántor

Acid hydrolysis of sunflower seed shells

114-117

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MEZOGAZDASGI IPAR — AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY
VOL. IV. — 1950
No. 9, Sept.

J. Bartley, V. Pely, and I. Simuk
GAYL 577 11
The influence of various nutrients on
the output of fuel oils in alcoholic
fermentation pp. 25-29

ASD 11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Pele, A.

53. Report on the experiments for processing marc from grapes -- Beszámoló a szőlőtörköly feldolgozására vonatkozó kísérletekről -- by J. Bartfay and A. Pele. (Food Industry -- Élelmiszeri Ipar -- Vol. V, No. 3, pp. 81-85, March 1951, 5 tabs.)

Samples of grape marc taken from four different regions of Hungary were found to contain 1.7 to 4.7 per cent alcohol and 1.4 to 6.15 per cent tartar. Experiments performed in a "Rapid" apparatus showed that frequent cloggings occur due to the accumulation of grape seeds. In laboratory tests the optimal temperature of alcohol extraction from marc ranged from 30' to 40 C°. The alcohol yield can be increased by soaking the marc prior to lixiviation. Increasing the duration of lixiviation did not promote an appreciable rise in alcohol yield. In practice two processes may be applied: One consists in producing dilute tartar by utilizing the "Rapid" apparatus, and in precipitating tartaric acid from this solution, and the other in treating the marc in the diffusion apparatus and separating the tartar from the concentrated solution by cooling. A possibility also exists for the direct production of pure tartaric acid from raw tartar without the formation of calcium tartrate by applying ion exchangers.

(1)

SIMANKOVA, Ludmila, inz.; FELC, Antonin

Instrument for the measurement of temperature coefficients of capacities. Sdel tech ll no.4:125-126 Ap '63.

PELC, A.

HUNG NG

93. The alcoholic fermentation of molasses — *A melassok szeszesezefedése* — A. Pelc, F. Simsek and L. Vámos. Vigyázó, (Food Industry ~~and~~ *Élelmiszeri Ipar* — Vol. 7, 1953, No. 9, pp. 273–279, 11 figs., 1 tab.)

For developing the technology of producing alcohol from molasses the fermentation process was examined in great detail. The inversion of sucrose during fermentation was studied. It was established that inversion occurs prior to fermentation. The invertase activity was found to be independent of the quality of the sugar to be fermented and under certain conditions invertase exerts its effect outside the cell. Glucose and fructose formed from sucrose by inversion are fermented by Baker's yeast at the same rate. These results were obtained by paper chromatography. The influence of the addition of molasses on the alcohol yield and yeast cell growth was studied. It was found that yeast strives to attain a certain limit of saturation in the fermenting medium and inasmuch as the quantity of yeast is reduced, increased sprouting may be observed even with an alcohol content of over 5%. Those circumstances which serve to inhibit the growth of yeast also serve to reduce the alcohol yield.

PELC, A.

"Capacity of yeast to ferment dextrin." Elelmezesi Ipar, Eukapest, Vol. 8, No. 4, Apr. 1954, p. 118.

SO:Eastern European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 11, Nov. 1954, L.C.

PELC, A.

(3)

663.203

Hungarian Technical Abst.
Vol. 6 No. 1
1954

61. Results obtained by up-to-date methods of utilizing grape marc in experiments and in pilot plants.
— *Beszámoló a szőlőbőrök kísérleti és ipari feldolgozásának újabb kísérleti és ipari eredményeiről* — J. Bártfay and V. Felc. (Food Industry — *Élelmiszeri Ipar* — Vol. 7, 1953. No. 2, pp. 47–52, 3 figs., 6 tabs.)

✓ Experiments conducted in the laboratory of the Research Institute of the Fermentation Industry have proved the diffusion process to be the only up-to-date method for the utilization of grape marc. The diffusion is effected most advantageously at 80°C and at a 100 or 150% draw-off with a 20 min timing; 95% of the alcohol and 75% tartar contained in the marc can thus be extracted. Moreover edible oil can be obtained from the grape seeds discharged from the diffusion apparatus. A further advantage of the diffusion process is that the alcohol distillate bears a greater resemblance to brandy than to marc, this increases its value.
J. B.

PELC, A.

Simek, F.; Pelc, A.

"Istvan Kormendi, a Stakhanovich in the Confectionery Industry." p. 344.
(Elemezési Ipar. Vol. 5, no 11 Nov. 1951. Budapest)

"Role of the Exposure of Yeast to Air in the Process of Production." p. 340

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. Vol 3, No 6 Library of Congress, Jun 54, Uncl.

FELC, A. ; OLSEN, W.

"Utilization of the leftovers of the breeding industry in producing cooking yeast",
p. 195, (MELLENZESI IPAR, Vol. 7, no. 6, June 1953, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L.O., Vol. 2, No. 11, Nov. 1953, encl.

Z/014/63/000/004/C01/001
E192/E382

AUTHORS: Šimánková, Ludmila, Engineer and Palc, Antonín

TITLE: Measuring set for temperature coefficients of capacitors

PERIODICAL: Sdělovací technika, no. 4, 1963, 125 - 126

TEXT: The instrument provides a means of measuring the positive temperature coefficients of capacitors in the range of 1 - 500 pF with an error of $2 \times 10^{-6}/^{\circ}\text{C}$ or $\pm 10\%$. The coefficient of the measured capacitor is determined by beating two high-frequency signals, one of which is dependent on the thermal change in the capacitance while the other is constant. The measured capacitance is an integral part of the resonance circuit of the measuring oscillator, whose temperature is kept constant; on the other hand, the capacitor itself is situated in a special chamber whose temperature is carefully controlled. The change in the beat-frequency is directly proportional to the change in the measured capacitance. The oscillators used in the equipment are of the type shown in Fig. 1, where the measured capacitance C_x is connected in series-parallel with the capacitances C_v , C_g and C_a . The

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Measuring set for

Z/014/63/000/004/001/001
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thermal coefficient is expressed by:

$$T_{K_c} = \frac{2\Delta f}{f \cdot \Delta t} \cdot K \quad (2)$$

where Δf is the measured frequency change, f is the mean frequency and Δt is the measured temperature difference. The coefficient K is dependent on the capacitance of the circuit and is approximately equal to unity. However, since it depends on C , it is necessary to provide three capacitance ranges (1 - 10 pF, 10 - 100 pF and 100 - 500 pF), each of which is furnished with its own oscillator. The oscillators operate between 7 and 20 Mc/s. One of the causes of errors in the measurement system are the leads between the test-temperature chamber and the resonance circuit of the oscillator. This error was reduced to an acceptable value by making the leads from silver-coated invar wire sealed in silica glass. The stability of the oscillators of $5 \times 10^{-6}/h$ was achieved by placing them in a suitable thermostat. There are 4 figures.

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LIST AND THE GROUPS																										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																										THE AND THE GROUPS																									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
<i>H</i> <i>ELC</i> KLKMEZESI IPAR FOOD INDUSTRY VOL. VO 1951 No. 3, Feb. <i>34</i> <i>J. Bartol</i> <i>and A. P. P.</i> Report on the experiments in the working up of group husks from the Russian ASB-51.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																																													

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PELC, B; HODKOVA, J; HOLUBEK, J

Research Institute for Natural Drugs, Prague (for all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,
No 3, March 1966, pp 1363-1370

"Steroid derivatives. Part 38: Preparation of 1 α 2 α -oxides
of androstane derivatives and their reactions."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PELC, B; HODKOVA, J

Research Institute for Natural Drugs, Prague - (for both)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,
No 1, January 1967, pp 410-418

"Steroid derivatives. Part 44: Further reactions of 1 α ,
2 α -epoxy-3-ketones of androstane series."

JELINEK, J., MIKULASKOVA, J.; PEIC, B.

Research Institute for Natural Drugs, Prague, Czechoslovakia

Berlin, Acta Biologica et Medica Germanica, No.13, 1964, pp 204-206.

"The Action of Some Steroid Compounds on $HgCl_2$ -Nephrosis in Mouse and Rat
Kidney"

PELC, B.; HERMANEK, S.

Steroid derivatives. Part 15: Dehydrobromination experiments on the
6-bromo-7-ketocholane derivatives. Coll Cz Chem 27 no.9:2223-2226 S '62.

1. Forschungsinstitut für Natur-Arzneimittel, Prag.

PEIC, B.

Steroid derivatives. V.3-methyl-substituted androstane derivatives.
Coll Cz Chem 25 no.6:1624-1631 Je '60. (KEAI 10:9)

1. Forschungsinstitut für Heilpflanzen, Prag.
(Steroide) (Methylandrostane)

PRLC, B.; HERMANEK, S.; HOLOUBEK, J.

Steroides. Part 13: Dehydrobromination of 2,4-dibrom-3-keto-5 α -androstane-derivates in dimethyl in dimethylformamide. Coll Cz Chem 26 no.7:1852-1861 J1 '61.

1. Forschungsinstitut fur Natur-Arzneimittel, Prag.

(Bromination) (Formamide)

PELC, B.

Steroid derivatives. Part 19: Preparation of the 19-nortestosteronephenylpropionate from estrone. Coll Cz Chem 27 no.11: 2706-2708 N '62.

1. Forschungsinstitut für Natur-Arzneimittel, Prag.

*

PELC, B.

The Wittig reaction. p. 177.

EHEMICKE LISTY. (Ceskoslovenska akademie ved. Chemicky ustav) Praha,
Czechoslovakia, Vol. 53, no. 2, Feb. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol 8, no. 11, Nov. 1959
uncl.

FELC, B.

"Reaction of 3 β -acetoxy-5 , 6 γ -dibromocholestane with
silver compounds."

p. 946 (Institute of Applied Physics - Czechoslovak Academy of Science)
Vol. 51., No. 5, May 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 5, May 1958

PELC, Buhlmit

✓ Reactions of 3 β -acetoxy-5 α ,6 β -dibromocholestane with silver compounds. ~~Reaction with (V) (see also J. Am. Chem. Soc. 79, 548-51 (1957)).~~ 3 β -Acetoxy-5 α ,6 β -dibromocholestane (I) and Ag₂CrO₄·CrO₃ gave 3 β -acetoxy-5 α -hydroxy-6 β -bromocholestane (II). I and Ag₂O gave a mixt. of 3 β -acetoxy-3 β -hydroxy-6 β -cholestane (III) and 3 β -hydroxy-4 β -acetoxy-6 β -cholestane (IV). I and AgOAc gave IV. Shaking a suspension of 4 g. I and 4 g. Ag₂CrO₄ in 60 ml. Me₂CO 50 hrs. at room temp., adding 1.4 g. CrO₃ in 5 ml. H₂O and 0.4 ml. H₂SO₄, shaking the mixt. 3 hrs. at 25°, filtering off the salts, evap. the filtrate in vacuo at 25°, dilg. the residue with H₂O, extg. with 100 ml. Et₂O, washing the ext. with H₂O, NaHCO₃, and H₂O, evap. the Et₂O, and refluxing the residue (3.2 g.) with 20 ml. petr. ether (b. 40-60°), gave 650 mg. II, m. 233-4° (from Me₂CO). Shaking 186 g. I and 150 g. Ag₂O in 3.5 l. Me₂CO and 380 ml. H₂O 10 hrs. at room temp., filtering off the Ag salts, evap. the filtrate, dilg. with H₂O, extg. with Et₂O, evap. the ext., and chromatographing the residue over 2.5 kg. Al₂O₃ yielded, by elution with C₆H₆ and H₂O, 850 mg. III, m. 187-90° (from Me₂CO-CH₂Cl₂), [α]_D²⁰ -60°, 3 g. IV (by elution with Me₂CO, m. 163-4° (from Me₂CO), [α]_D²⁰ -85°, and a residue whose acetylation with Ac₂O in C₆H₆N yielded 10.9 g. 3 β ,6 β -diacetoxy-5-cholestene (V) and 900 mg. 3 β ,6 β -diacetoxy-5 α -hydroxycholestane (VI), m. 163-5°, [α]_D²⁰ -45°.

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PELC. Bohumil

Refluxing 25 g. I and 25 g. Ag_2O 100 min. in 1200 ml. Et_2O and 75 ml. H_2O , filtering, evap., the solvents *in vacuo*, acetylating the residue with 25 ml. Ac_2O and 30 ml. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}$, adding 30 ml. MeOH , and refluxing the mixt. gave 4.3 g. V and 300 mg. cholesteryl acetate. Shaking 5 g. I and 10 g. AgOAc in 200 ml. Me_2CO 12 hrs., filtering off the salts, evap., the solvent, and chromatographing the residue gave 850 mg. IV. Adding a soln. of 10 g. I in 100 ml. Et_2O to 11.4 g. AgOAc in 40 ml. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}$, refluxing the stirred mixt. 10 hrs., adding 10 g. Ac_2O , filtering, evap., the solvent, and cryst. the residue from Me_2CO gave 3.1 g. V. Hydrolysis of III, IV, and V with a mixt. of KOH in H_2O , MeOH , and CHCl_3 yielded 3 β ,4 β -dihydroxy-5-cholestene (VII), m. 174-0° (from Me_2CO), $[\alpha]_D^{25} -66^\circ$. Hydrogenation of V over PtO_2 in AcOH gave 3 β ,4 β -dihydroxycholestane, m. 133-5°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -6^\circ$. Refluxing VII with AcOH gave V and 3 β ,5 β -diacetoxy-4-cholestene (VIII), m. 123° (from MeOH). Reduction of II with LiAlH_4 in Et_2O yielded 3 β -acetoxy-5 β ,6 β -dihydroxycholestane, whose acetylation gave VI which was transformed to VIII by treatment with SOCl_2 .

M. Hladický

PM for
a.m.

1965, B.

Research Institute for Natural Drugs, Iraq.

Baghdad, Collection of Unpublished Chemical Communications,

No 10, 1965, pp 3468-3477

"Steroid derivatives. XXII. 1- α -Methylated Δ^4 -androstane derivatives substituted at C(2) and C(17)."

FEIG, B.

"Reaction of 3β -acetoxy- 5α , 6β -dibromocholestane with silver compounds.
In German."

p. 1457 (Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications. Vol. 22, no. 5,
Oct. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia.)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EAI) 1C, Vol. 7, no. 7, July 1968

PELC, B.

Steroid derivatives. Pt. 24. Coll Cz Chem 29 no.4:1029-1034
Ap '64.

1. Research Institute of Natural Drugs, Prague.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances G-3
and Their Synthetic Analogues.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 17, 57563.

Author : Pelc B.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Reactions of 5α , 6β -Dibromocholestanol- 3β -
Acetate with Silver Compounds.

Orig Pub: Chem. listy, 1957, 51, No 5, 946-951.

Abstract: 4 gr of 5α , 6β -dibromocholestanol- 3β -acetate (I)
is mixed by shaking with 4 gr of Ag_2CrO_4 in 50 cc
of acetone for 50 hours and then for 2 hours with
a solution containing 1.4 gr of CrO_3 in 5 cc of
water and 0.4 cc of concentrated H_2SO_4 . After
usual treatment, 0.65 gr of 3-acetatecholestandiol-
 3β , 5α -ona-6 (II) with a melting point of $233-234^\circ$

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances G-3
and Their Synthetic Analogues.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 17, 57563.

Abstract: ing point and $[\alpha]^{20}_D = -45^\circ$. A mixture of 25 gr of I and 25 gr of Ag_2O in 1250 cc of alcohol and 75 cc water is boiled for 100 minutes and after anological treatment and acetylation obtain 4.3 gr of V and 0.3 gr cholesterine acetate of 110° melting point (benzene). A mixture of 5 gr of I and 10 gr of silver acetate in 200 cc of acetone is mixed for 12 hours; after treatment and chromatographing, 0.68 gr of IV (chloroform) are isolated. A mixture of 10 gr I, 100 cc of ether, and 11.4 gr of silver acetate in 40 cc of pyridine is boiled for 10 hours. After acetylation of the

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000
CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances G-3
and Their Synthetic Analogues.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 17, 57563.

Abstract: reaction product, 2.4 gr of V are obtained. Boiling of 7 gr of V (or III, or IV) for 1 hour with a mixture of 3 gr KOH, 3 cc H_2O , 100 cc CH_3OH , and 20 cc $CHCl_3$ yields 5.7 gr of Δ^5 -cholestendiole- $3\beta,4\beta$ (VII) of $174-176^\circ$ melting point (from acetone), $[\alpha]^{20}_D = -66^\circ$. Through the hydration of 1 gr of V over Pt in 50 cc of acetic acid, 300 mg of cholestandiol- $3\beta,4\beta$ -diacetate of $133-135^\circ$ melting point (from acetone) and of $[\alpha]^{20}_D = -9^\circ$ are prepared. A solution of 100 mg VII in 5 cc of CH_3COOH after boiling for 10 minutes yields 65 mg of Δ^4 -cholestendiol- $3\beta,6\beta$ -diacetate (VIII) of $123-126^\circ$ melting point. VIII may also be synthesized from IV by using an anological method. In the CH_3COOH

Card 5/6

PELC, B.

"Reaction of 3 β -acetoxy-5 α , 6 β -dibromocholestane with silver compounds."

p. 1457. (Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications. Praha, Czechoslovakia.)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 22, no. 5, Oct. 1957

Pelc, B.

8

Oxidation of 3 β -hydroxycholestan-4-one acetate and ben-
zoate with selenium dioxide. Z. Hodmar and B. Pelc
Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun., 21, 204 (1956)
(in English).—See C.A. 50, 8704s. B. J. C.

PM 322

L 33203-16

Act No. AP6023817

SOURCE CODE: C1/0014/66/000/001/0021/0022

AUTHOR: Leassan, Ctirad (Engineer); Polo, Frantisek (Engineer)

58

ORG: none

B

TITLE: Half-sine pulse generator

SOURCE: Sdelovaci technika, no. 1, 1966, 21-22

TOPIC TAGS: pulse generator, pulse amplitude, pulse width modulation

ABSTRACT: The article describes the principle of a half-sine pulse generator and presents its calculations and circuit, with numerous illustrations of its use in various applications. The pulse amplitude and width can be varied within broad limits. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 8 formulas. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 14, 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 001

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1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS																										3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS																									
PROCESSING AND PRESENTATION UNDER																										1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS																									
The anticorbutic potency of apples grown in Cascha- stovsk in comparison with that of foreign fruits. H. Pak and M. Podzimková. <i>Trav. Inst. Agr. Pub. Tiskanstvo</i>. 3, No. 3, 57-72 (1932); <i>Exptl. Sci. Record</i> 72, 500.—In this comparison of native fall apples with imported oranges and bananas as a source of vitamin C, the apples were found to be a rather poor source of this vitamin in the fall and almost valueless in the spring, when the daily addn. of 20 g. to the basal scurvy-producing diet of guinea pigs was absent without effect. The juice of oranges available on the market in autumn and early winter proved insufficient in 5-cc. daily doses, but bananas were pro- tective over a considerable period of time in 20-g. doses.																																																			
METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																										1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS																									